000000000195

SENATORS AND OFFICERS POST-TRAVEL DISCLOSURE OF TRAVEL EXPENSES

Date/Time Stamp:
SEGRETARY OF THE SENATE
17 MAY 11 PM 4: 09

This disclosure, along with a copy of the Private Sponsor Travel Certification Form and all attachments, MUST be provided to the Office of Public Records, Room 232 of the Hart Building, within 30 days after the travel is completed.

In compliance with	Rule 35.2(a) and (c), I		. Pat Roberts	, make the following
in computance with	الاساق عاعدرها فلللا (د), ا	··- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	nator/Officer)	There me tollowing
disclosures with res	pect to travel expenses	, -		id for me.
Duizzata Caraman(a) (The Aspen I	nstitute, Inc.		
	list all):			
April Travel date(s):				
Toky Destination(s):	yo, Japan and Seo	ul, South Korea		
	ying family member (it nber/Officer: 🗵 Spou		ki Roberts	
SPOUSE OR DEPEN necessary.)	DENT CHILD, ONLY I			ASE DUE TO THE ACCOMPANYING EE EXPENSES. (Attach additional pages
Expenses for Senat	Transportation Expenses	Lodging Expenses	Meal Expenses	Other Expenses (Amount & Description)
☑ Good Faith Estimate ☐ Actual Amount	\$9,223	\$1,464	\$860	\$624-meeting room rental
Expenses for Accor	mpanying Spouse or	Dependent Child (if applicable)	
	Transportation Expenses	Lodging Expenses	Meal Expenses	Other Expenses (Amount & Description)
☑ Good Faith Estimate ☐ Actual Amount	\$9,223	-0-	\$860	\$624-meeting room rental
•	ion of all meetings a tached agenda	and events attende	d. See Senate Rule	35.2(c)(6). (Attach additional page
See at	-	and events attende	d. See Senate Rule	35.2(c)(6). (Attach additional p

(Revised 1/3/11)

PRIVATE SPONSOR TRAVEL CERTIFICATION FORM

This form must be completed by any private entity offering to provide travel or reimbursement for travel to Senate Members, officers, or employees (Senate Rule 35, clause 2). Each sponsor of a fact-finding trip must sign the completed form. The trip sponsor(s) must provide a copy of the completed form to each invited Senate traveler, who will then forward it to the Ethics Committee with any other required materials. The trip sponsor(s) should NOT submit the form directly to the Ethics Committee. Please consult the accompanying instructions for more detailed definitions and other key information.

The Senate Member, officer, or employee MUST also provide a copy of this form, along with the appropriate travel authorization and reimbursement form, to the Office of Public Records (OPR), Room 232 of the Harl Building, within thirty (30) days after the travel is completed.

Sponsor(s) of the trip (please list all sponsors):
Description of the trip: America's Vital Interests in Asia: Trade, Security and Resource Interests in the Pacific
Dates of travel: April 8 - 15, 2017
Place of travel: Tokyo, Japan and Seoul, South Korea
Name and title of Senate invitees: Senator & Mrs. Pat Roberts; Senator & Mrs. Mike Lee
 I certify that the trip fits one of the following categories: (A) The sponsor(s) are not registered lobbyists or agents of a foreign principal and do not retain or employ registered lobbyists or agents of a foreign principal and no lobbyist or agents of a foreign principal will accompany the Member, officer, or employee at any point throughout the trip.
principal.
I certify that the sponsor or sponsors will not accept funds or in-kind contributions carmarked directly or indirectly for the purpose of financing this specific trip from a registered lobbyist or agent of a foreign principal or from a private entity that retains or employs one or more registered lobbyists or agents of a foreign principal.
I certify that:
The trip will not in any part be planned, organized, requested, or arranged by a registered lobbyist or agent of a foreign principal except for de minimis lobbyist involvement. - AND -
The traveler will not be accompanied on the trip by a registered lobbyist or agent of a foreign principal except as provided for by Committee regulations relating to lobbyist accompaniment (see question 9).

9.	USE ONLY IF YOU CHECKED QUESTION 6(B) I certify that if the sponsor or sponsors retain or employ one or more registered lobbyists or agents of a foreign principal, one of the following scenarios applies:				
	(A) The trip is for attendance or participation in a one-day event (exclusive of travel time and one overnight stay) and no registered lobbyists or agents of a foreign principal will accompany the Member, officer, or employee on any segment of the trip.				
	(B) The trip is for attendance or participation in a one-day event (exclusive of travel time and two overnight stays) and no registered lobbyists or agents of a foreign principal will accompany the Member, officer, or employee on any segment of the trip (see questions 6 and 10).				
	(C) The trip is being sponsored only by an organization or organizations designated under § 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and no registered lobbyists or agents of a foreign principal will accompany the Member, officer, or employee at any point throughout the trip.				
10.	USE ONLY IF YOU CHECKED QUESTION 9(B) If the trip includes two overnight stays, please explain why the second night is practically required for Senate invitees to participate in the travel:				
11.	An itinerary for the trip is attached to this form. I certify that the attached itinerary is a detailed (hourby-hour), complete, and final itinerary for the trip.				
12.	Briefly describe the role of each sponsor in organizing and conducting the trip:				
•	The AICP developed the agenda, planned the travel and the conference, and invited the participants				
13.	Briefly describe the stated mission of each sponsor and how the purpose of the trip relates to that mission:				
	The AICP's purpose is to provide non-partisan educational forums for members of Congress. This forum				
	will take an in-depth look at the US relationship with Japan and South Korea and security				
	challenges the US faces regarding North Korea.				
14.	Briefly describe each sponsor's prior history of sponsoring congressional trips:				
	The AICP has a 34-year history of conducting non-partisan education forums for members of the				
	US Congress.				

The AICP organizes and sponsors 25 breakfast meetings per year in the US Capitol as a neutral						
convenor to allow members of Congress to hear from recognized experts on a range of policy issues						
Total Expenses for Each Participant:						
	Transportation Expenses	Lodging Expenses	Meal Expenses	Other Expenses		
	\$7,000 for the senator	\$1,464 for the senator; \$0 for	\$860 for the senator; \$860 for	\$624 meeting room rental for		
Good Faith estimate	\$7,000 for the spouse	the spouse Lodging expenses \$260	the spouse Meal expenses are \$200 per person per day in	\$624 meeting		
Actual Amounts		per night in Tokyo; \$228 in	Tokyo; \$130 per person per day in	the spouse		
State whether a) the toparticipation or b) the congressional participation	rip involves an event the trip involves an event pation: ganized specifically for	Seoul at is arranged or org that is arranged or o	Seoul anized without regard rganized specifically v	to congressiona vith regard to		
State whether a) the toparticipation or b) the congressional participation	e trip involves an event pation:	Seoul at is arranged or org that is arranged or o	Seoul anized without regard rganized specifically v	to congressiona		
State whether a) the transfer participation or b) the congressional participation. The conference is organized to the confe	e trip involves an event pation:	secul at is arranged or org that is arranged or o	Seoul anized without regard rganized specifically v	to congressiona		
State whether a) the toparticipation or b) the congressional participation. The conference is one of the conference is on	e trip involves an event pation: ganized specifically for	secul at is arranged or org that is arranged or o members of Congres	anized without regard regards regards specifically verses.	vith regard to		
State whether a) the transfer participation or b) the congressional participation. The conference is organized and the conference is organized to Japan and the conference is conference.	e trip involves an event pation: ganized specifically for the location of the even	Seoul at is arranged or org that is arranged or o members of Congres t or trip on of Japanese, Kor	anized without regard regarders.	lars and provide		
State whether a) the transfer participation or b) the congressional participation. The conference is organized and the opportunity for respectively.	e trip involves an event pation: ganized specifically for the location of the even Korea facilitates inclusi	secul at is arranged or orgenthat is arranged or or members of Congress on of Japanese, Korent to US policy - Yol	anized without regard regarders.	lars and provide		
State whether a) the transfer participation or b) the congressional participation. The conference is organized and the opportunity for respectively.	e trip involves an event pation: ganized specifically for the location of the even Korea facilitates inclusi levant site visits pertina	secul at is arranged or orgenthat is arranged or or members of Congress on of Japanese, Korent to US policy - Yol	anized without regard regarders.	lars and provide		
State whether a) the transfer participation or b) the congressional participation. The conference is organized to Japan and the opportunity for results. Name and location or the conference is considered to Japan and the opportunity for results.	e trip involves an event pation: ganized specifically for the location of the even Korea facilitates inclusi levant site visits pertina f hotel or other lodging okyo, Japan	secul at is arranged or orgenthat is arranged or or members of Congress on of Japanese, Korent to US policy - Yol	anized without regard regarders.	lars and provide		
State whether a) the transfer participation or b) the congressional participation. The conference is one of the conference is one of the opportunity for results and location of the Grand Hyatt Hotel, Tower was a second to the conference of the conference of the conference is one of the conferenc	e trip involves an event pation: ganized specifically for the location of the even Korea facilitates inclusi levant site visits pertina f hotel or other lodging okyo, Japan	secul at is arranged or orgenthat is arranged or or members of Congress on of Japanese, Konant to US policy - Yol	anized without regard regarders.	lars and provide		

21.	Describe how the daily expenses for lodging, meals, and other expenses provided to trip participants compares to the maximum per diem rates for official Federal Government travel:						
	The 01-Apr-17, published per diem rate-Tokyo= \$263-lodging; \$217- meals; total \$480. Conf. per diem diem= \$260-lodging; \$200 meals; total \$460. The 01-Apr-17, published per diem rate for Seoul= \$230 lodging; \$137-meals; total-\$367. Conference per diem is \$228-lodging; \$130-meals; total \$358						
						22.	Describe the type and class of transportation being provided. Indicate whether coach, business-class or first class transportation will be provided. If first-class fare is being provided, please explain why first-class travel is necessary:
							Business class travel
23. 24.	I represent that the travel expenses that will be paid for or reimbursed to Senate invitees do not include expenditures for recreational activities, alcohol, or entertainment (other than entertainment provided to all attendees as an integral part of the event, as permissible under Senate Rule 35). List any entertainment that will be provided to, paid for, or reimbursed to Senate invitees and explain why the entertainment is an integral part of the event: None						
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						
2.	completed signature block below for calibrative spousor:):						
	Signature of Travel Sponsor:						
	Name and Title: Dan Glickman, Executive Director, Congressional Program						
	Name of Organization; The Aspen Institute						
	Address: 1 Dupont Circle, NW, Suite 700, WashIngton, DC 20036						
	Telephone Number: 202-736-5859 (Lisa Jones)						
	Fax Number:						
	E-mail Address: lisa.jones@aspeninst.org						

0

The Honorable Pat Roberts United States Senate Washington, DC 20510

Dear Pat:

I would like to invite you and Franki to participate in a congressional conference on *America's Vital Interests in Asia: Trade, Security and Resource Interests in the Pacific,* April 8-15, 2017, in Tokyo, Japan and Seoul, South Korea, during the Easter recess. We have limited space and must hear from you proactively as soon as possible if you wish to participate.

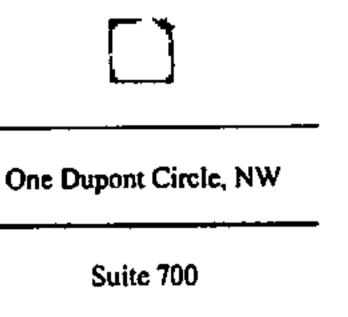
Congress, in tandem with the new Administration, faces serious economic, security and resource policy concerns in Asia. North Korea's nuclear testing, China's assertiveness in the western Pacific, the uncertain status of the potential Asian trade agreement, and rising energy demands in the context of minimizing carbon emissions will all be covered in a wide-ranging agenda of roundtable discussions in both capitols. We anticipate securing meetings with the top leadership in Japan and Korea. We will also visit the DMZ on the North Korean border, accompanied by U.S. military officials. The agenda is attached.

We will have a mix of contributors from Japan, Korea, and China as well as prominent American scholars to assist our discussions. Attendance is by invitation only, with no outside observers, lobbyists, or congressional staff. Funding is provided solely by grants from foundations—no government, individual, foreign, corporate or special interest funds are accepted.

Under guidelines established by the Senate Select Ethics Committee, we will provide you with a signed Private Sponsor Travel Certification Form affirming that no lobbyists fund this activity, that the Aspen Institute does not hire or retain lobbyists, and that no lobbyists will be present. Our purpose is education, not advocacy.

This program is designed for Members of both the Senate and the House. Please note that because the Congress has adopted rules that preclude registered lobbyists from attending our events, if your accompanying spouse or family member is a registered lobbyist, the rules would bar their participation.

Departure will be on Saturday, April 8th and we will return on Saturday, April 15th. Should you accept the invitation, it is required that you participate through the duration of the conference.



Washington, DC 20036-1133

PH 202.736.5825

FX 202.785-2737

www.aspeninstitute.org



The Honorable Pat Roberts December 12, 2016 Page Two

Expenses for you and Franki, including business class airfare on a carrier with whom we have negotiated a fare, lodging and meals will be paid by the Aspen Institute Congressional Program. Under the ethics rules, no expenses are covered for entertainment or recreation. Congressional participants are limited to only one accompanying family member.

The Aspen Institute, an independent, nonprofit organization founded in 1950, provides a nonpartisan, neutral forum for leaders to discuss critical issues. The Institute's Congressional Program is designed to promote leadership on selected public policy issues in the Congress by bringing legislators together with internationally-recognized scholars and analysts in high-level discussion. Since the program's inception, over 410 Members of Congress have participated in the 131 conferences we have conducted.

Enclosed is a fact sheet on the program. In addition to answering any questions you may have, it has proven to be useful in responding to public and press inquiries.

Additionally, we hold breakfast meetings in the Capitol throughout the year to keep Members of Congress up-to-date between our annual conferences. We hope you will be able to participate in the extended educational offerings of our breakfast series.

If you have any questions, please feel free to call me at 202-736-5825. I hope you and Franki will join us for this important conference.

Sincerely,

Dan Glickman

Enclosures

America's Vital Interests in Asia:

Trade, Security and Resource Interests in the Pacific

Agenda overview as of 10/21/2016 THE ASPEN INSTITUTE CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAM

April 8-15, 2017 Tokyo, Japan and Seoul, South Korea (3 nights in each city)

**DRAFT AGENDA OVERVIEW*

SATURDAY, April 8:

American participants travel to Tokyo

SUNDAY, April 9 (overnight in Tokyo):

All participants arrive in Tokyo Evening Dinner

MONDAY, April 10 (overnight in Tokyo):

Roundtable Discussion (9am-1pm)

THE CHANGING SECURITY CLIMATE IN EAST ASIA AND IMPLICATIONS FOR U.S. POLICY

Akihiko Tanaka, Professor of International Politics, University of Tokyo (invited)

Dennis Blair, former U.S. Pacific Fleet Commander, former Director of National Intelligence (confirmed)

Shen Dingli, Vice Dean, Institute of International Studies, Fudan University, Shanghai (confirmed)

Kim Sung-han, former Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs for South Korea, Professor of International Relations, Korea University, Seoul (confirmed)

Afternoon Educational Site Visit to Yokosuka U.S. Naval Base

Evening Dinner Discussion with Tokyo-based American business representatives

TUESDAY, April 11 (overnight in Tokyo);

Roundtable Discussion (9am-1pm)

THE ECONOMIC DIMENSIONS OF U.S. ENGAGEMENT IN EAST ASIA: TRADE, INVESTMENT, GLOBAL FINANCIAL STABILITY, AND ENERGY IMPLICATIONS

Taro Kono, Member of the Japanese Diet (invited)

Marcus Noland, Executive Vice President, Petersen Institute

of International Economics (tentative)

He Fan, Chief economist, Chongyang Institute for Finance, Renmin University of China, Beijing (confirmed) Han Duk Soo, former President of South Korea, Seoul

(invited)

Lunch Discussion with U.S. Ambassador (to be requested)

Meeting with Japan's Premier (to be requested)

Evening Dinner Discussion with Japanese Members of Parliament

WEDNESDAY, April 12 (overnight in Seoul):

Roundtable Discussions (9am-1pm)

GOVERNANCE CONCERNS FOR THE U.S.: A SURVEY OF JAPAN, KOREA, AND CHINA

Yukio Okamoto, former Special Advisor to the Prime Minister of Japan, Adjunct Professor, Ritsumeikan University (confirmed)

Hahm Chaibong, President, Asan Institute for Policy Studies, Seoul (invited)

Shella Smith, Senior Fellow for Japan Studies, Council on Foreign Relations (confirmed)

Zheng Wang, Director, Center for Peace and Conflict Studies Seton Hall University (confirmed)

ASIA'S ENERGY NEEDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT: IMPLICATIONS FOR THE U.S. AND THE WORLD

Nobuo Tanaka, former Executive Director of International Energy Agency; President, Sasakawa Peace Foundation, Tokyo (confirmed)

Afternoon Educational Site Visit to a high tech firm

Evening travel to Seoul
5:00pm Depart hotel
7:50pm Depart Tokyo on ANA #867
10:10pm Arrive in Seoul

THURSDAY, April 13 (overnight in Seoul):

Educational Site Visit to the Korean Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) at the North Korean border

Lunch Discussion with U.S. Ambassador (to be requested)

Meeting with Korea's President (to be requested)

Evening Dinner Discussion with Korean Members of Parliament

FRIDAY, April 14 (overnight in Seoul):

Roundtable Discussion (9am-1pm) -

U.S. SECURITY CONCERNS ABOUT THE NORTH KOREAN NUCLEAR THREAT

Christopher Hill, former U.S. ambassador to South Korea;
Dean, Josef Korbel School of International
Studies, University of Denver (confirmed)
Afternoon Educational Site Visit to a Korean firm TBD
Dinner Program with American business representatives

SATURDAY, April 15:

American participants depart Seoul, arrive in the U.S.

THE ASPEN) INSTITUTE CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAM FACT SHEET

The Aspen Institute Congressional Program is a nongovernmental, nonpartisan educational program for members of the U.S. Congress. It provides lawmakers with a stronger grasp of critical public policy issues by convening high-level conferences in which legislators are brought together with internationally recognized academics, experts and leaders to study their ideas and to explore various policy alternatives. Political neutrality is essential to the educational mission of the program. There is no identification with a political or party viewpoint and no endorsement of specific legislation. Its Executive Director is former Agriculture Secretary Dan Glickman. Conferences in 2016 included a focus on China, the Middle East, and a meeting between members of Congress and members of the Russian Duma and the German Bundestag. We concurrently had a project on U.S. foreign assistance for congressional staff.

- Participation. Since the program's inception, 429 members of Congress (including 35% of the current Congress), 194 international parliamentarians, political and government leaders, and 921 scholar/experts have been involved. Participation is limited to these individuals, their spouses and foundation representatives. No lobbyists, congressional staff or outside observers are permitted.
- Funding. Since its inception, the Congressional Program has been funded solely by established foundations. Funding is not accepted from lobbyists, governments, corporations, private citizens or special interests; honoraria are not paid to members of Congress or scholars. Legislators feel free to engage openly because of their confidence in the integrity of the program. In 2017, funding is provided by the following foundations: the Asia Foundation, Carnegie Corporation (foundation) of New York, the Democracy Fund, the Ford Foundation, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, the William and Flora Hawlett Foundation, the Henry Luce Foundation, the John D. and
- --- --- William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, the Henry Luce Foundation, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, Rockefeller Brothers Fund, and Sasakawa Peace Foundation, USA.
- Ethics. The Congressional Program is in full compliance with the rules adopted by the
 House in 2007, and also conforms to provisions in the "Honest Leadership and Open
 Government Act of 2007." Lobbyists have no role whatsoever: they do not plan, fund,
 or participate in program activities. The Aspen Institute does not employ or retain
 registered lobbyists. All conference agendas are reviewed by the House and Senate
 Ethics committees.
- Venues. Members of Congress face massive demands on their time. Convening
 conferences outside Washington gives lawmakers an opportunity to devote time to
 serious learning and reflection without interruption. To supplement the annual
 conferences, 20-25 breakfast meetings are held each year in the Capitol featuring
 distinguished scholars and international experts with both academic and practical
 experience on program topics.

Dan Glickman, Executive Director (202) 736-5825 www.aspeninstitute.org/congressional

America's Vital Interests in Asia:

Trade, Security and Resource Interests in the Pacific

THE ASPEN INSTITUTE CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAM

April 8-15, 2017

Tokyo, Japan and Seoul, South Korea (3 nights in each city)

AGENDA

SATURDAY, April 8:

Sen. Pat Roberts and Mrs. Roberts depart Washington Dulles at 12:35pm on United 803.

SUNDAY, April 9:

Sen. Pat Roberts and Mrs. Roberts arrive Tokyo at 3:30pm

6:30-8:30 pm

Working Dinner

Scholars and members of Congress will explore topics covered in the conference. Seating is arranged to expose participants to a diverse range of views and provide opportunity for a meaningful exchange of ideas. Scholars and lawmakers are

rotated daily.

MONDAY, April 10:

7:30-9:00 am Breakfast is available

8:00 am Breakfast Meeting for Conference Scholars

9:00 am INTRODUCTION AND FRAMEWORK OF THE CONFERENCE

Dan Glickman, Executive Director, Aspen Institute Congressional Program

9:15 am Roundtable Discussion

THE CHANGING SECURITY CLIMATE IN EAST ASIA AND IMPLICATIONS FOR U.S. POLICY

East Asia is the site of several territorial disputes that could become militarized at any time. China and Japan dispute control over a set of small, but strategically located islands in the East China Sea. The new U.S. Defense Secretary has reiterated longstanding U.S. policy that the U.S. defense obligations to Japan include these islands. In the Sea of Japan—what the Koreans refer to as the East Sea—two of the most valued U.S. allies, Japan and Korea, argue over sovereignty of a different island. China asserts its territorial claims in the South China Sea, threatening sovereignty of nearby nations. Japan's leaders have put forward a proposal to revise its constitution to recognize the existence of its formidable military establishment. The U.S. has a significant military presence in the region with 50,000 military personnel stationed in Japan (more than in any other foreign

country) and 25,000 in Korea. The United States declared its "pivot" or rebalance to the region under the previous administration, but some in the region—including U.S. allies—seek reassurance that Washington's capabilities and commitments are reliable under the new administration.

How does the dramatic increase in China's defense budget affect its neighbors' defense strategy and spending?

Is it necessary for the United States to further adjust its force posture in the region, either expanding or contracting?

What are the long term prospects for a continued U.S. military presence in South Korea, and its current basing posture in East Asia, including Okinawa? Is Washington doing enough to reassure its allies in East Asia?

How can regional maritime security issues best be addressed?

What is the nature of the changing relationship between China and Korea and between Japan and Russia and their relevance to the United States? How stable is China under the leadership of Xi Jinping, who has consolidated power yet depends on continued economic growth for legitimacy? How stable is North Korea under the leadership of Kim Jong-un, who has consolidated power by killing adversaries?

What factor is the long-standing commitment of the U.S. to Taiwan?

Akihiko Tanaka, Professor of International Politics, University of Tokyo Dennis Blair, former U.S. Pacific Fleet Commander, former Director of National Intelligence Shen Dingli, Vice Dean, Institute of International Studies, Fudan University, Shanghai Kim Sung-han, former Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs for South Korea, Professor of International Relations, Korea University, Seoul

11:00 am Break

11:15 am Roundtable Discussion Continues

1:00-2:00 pm Working Luncheon

Discussion continues between members of Congress and scholars on the challenges for the U.S. policy regarding security concerns in East Asia.

2:00-5:30 pm Educational Site Visit to Yokosuka U.S. Naval Base

(American passport holders only)

Yokosuka Naval Base comprises 568 acres and is located 43 miles south of Tokyo at the entrance of Tokyo Bay. It is the largest overseas U.S. naval installation in the world and is considered to be one of the most strategically important bases in the U.S. military. Yokosuka's strategic location and support capabilities allow operating forces to be 17 days closer to locations in Asia than their counterparts based in the continental United States. It would take several times the number of rotationally-based ships in the United States to equal the same presence and crisis-response capability as the forward-deployed ships in Japan.

Joseph Auccoin, Vice Admiral, Commander, U.S. Navy Seventh Fleet

6:30-8:30 pm Working Dinner

Scholars and members of Congress will explore topics covered in the conference. Seating is arranged to expose participants to a diverse range of views and provide opportunity for a meaningful exchange of ideas. Scholars and lawmakers are

rotated daily.

TUESDAY, April 11:

7:30-9:00 am Breakfast is available

9:00 am Roundtable Discussion

THE ECONOMIC DIMENSIONS OF U.S. ENGAGEMENT IN EAST ASIA: TRADE, INVESTMENT, GLOBAL FINANCIAL STABILITY, AND ENERGY IMPLICATIONS

The United States is a major stakeholder in East Asia, the world's most dynamic economic region. In addition to the bilateral economic relationship of China and the United States, both are deeply integrated with the economies of Japan and South Korea, the world's third and eleventh largest economies. China, the United States, and South Korea are Japan's top trading partners, and China, the United States, and Japan are Korea's. This interdependent economic foundation can be a stabilizing force among countries with different political systems and foreign policy interests, but it is one that requires vigilant monitoring.

What are the links between regional economic interdependence and security issues?

What are the policy implications of the continued U.S. trade deficit with the region?

What are the implications of the U.S. withdrawal from the Trans-Pacific Partnership?

Does the region's increasing wealth carry commensurate global responsibilities?

Will "Abe-nomics" succeed in Japan and what is its relevance to the U.S.? How should the United States and its allies respond to China's economic initiatives, such as the Asian Infrastructure and Investment Bank and the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership?

How does China's economy affect its neighbors' prospects for growth?

How would another regional financial crisis in Asia affect the United States?

What are the connections of low birth rates and ageing societies to Japan,

Korea and China's economic future?

Taro Kono, Member of the Japanese Diet

Marcus Noland, Executive Vice President, Peterson Institute of International Economics

He Fan, Executive Director, Research Institute of the Maritime Silk Road, Beijing

Taeho Bark, former Chairman, Korea International Trade Commission;

Professor, Seoul National University, Seoul

11:00 am Break

11:15 am Roundtable Discussion Continues

12:30-2:00 pm Luncheon Discussion

U.S. ECONOMIC AND SECURITY CONCERNS REGARDING JAPAN

Jason Hyland, Chargé, U.S. Embassy to Japan

3:30-5:00 pm Meeting with Japan's Premier (members of Congress only)

Shinzo Abe, Prime Minister of Japan

6:30-8:30 pm Working Dinner

Scholars and members of Congress will explore topics covered in the conference. Seating is arranged to expose participants to a diverse range of views and provide opportunity for a meaningful exchange of ideas. Scholars and lawmakers are rotated daily. During this dinner we will be joined by a diverse group of Members of the Japanese Parliament.

Members of the House of Representatives (the Lower House)

Shinichi Isa, Komeito Party

Akihisa Nagashima, Democratic Party

Yasuhide Nakayama, Liberal Democratic Party

Keitaro Ohno, Liberal Democratic Party

Yoshikazu Shimada, Liberal Democratic Party

Keisuke Suzuki, Liberal Democratic Party

Members of the House of Councillors (the Upper House)

Kenzo Fujisue, Democratic Party Yukihisa Fujita, Democratic Party Hiroe Makiyama, Democratic Party Rui Matsukawa, Liberal Democratic Party Hirofumi Nakasone, Liberal Democratic Party Keizo Takemi, Liberal Democratic Party

WEDNESDAY, April 12:

7:30-9:00 am Breakfast is available

8:00-9:00 am Breakfast Discussion

MYANMAR'S DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION

Myanmar has been going through the transition from autocratic to democratic rule. Participants will have the opportunity to hear a first-hand account of that

transition from Japan's Envoy for National Reconciliation with Myanmar.

Yohei Sasakawa, Special Japanese Envoy for National Reconciliation with Myanmar

9:00 am

Roundtable Discussion

GOVERNANCE CONCERNS FOR THE U.S.: A SURVEY OF JAPAN, KOREA, AND CHINA

Japan and South Korea are each robust democracies with a free press, competitive political parties and an active civil society. Like all such political systems, they are constantly changing. New coalitions, new parties, and new generations of leaders bring new challenges to U.S. foreign policy. In Japan, for example, the opposition that took control in 2009 quickly tilted Japanese foreign policy in China's direction. Groups in civil society became very agitated about issues such as North Korean abductions, constitutional revision, and nuclear power. Likewise, in South Korea, its President, Ms. Park, began to steer South Korean policy toward Beijing and has faced stiff resistance to efforts to improve relations with Japan. With Ms. Park now facing impeachment charges, South Korean leadership is in a state of flux. In both countries, U.S. military bases have become central political issues. In China, the increasingly authoritarian tendencies of its current leadership pose implications for the region and the world.

- How will domestic politics affect the foreign policies of our East Asian allies?
- What are the prospects for the opposition to regain power in Japan?
- How will U.S. base issues—including the introduction of new missile defense systems—affect national politics in South Korea and Japan?
 How might anti-Japanese sentiment in Korea and anti-Korean sentiment in Japan be managed by political leaders in each country?
- What are the prospects for closer security cooperation between Japan and South Korea and between the two nations together with the U.S.?

Yukio Okamoto, former Special Advisor to the Prime Minister of Japan,
Adjunct Professor, Ritsumeikan University, Tokyo
Sook-Jong Lee, President, East Asia Institute, Seoul
Sheila Smith, Senior Fellow for Japan Studies, Council on Foreign Relations
Zheng Wang, Director, Center for Peace and Conflict Studies, Seton Hall University

11:00 am

Break

11:15 am

Roundtable Discussion

ASIA'S ENERGY NEEDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT: IMPLICATIONS FOR THE U.S. AND THE WORLD

East Asia is a populous manufacturing region, in which three nations—China, Japan, and Korea—are among the world's top five oil importers and consume more than one quarter of global energy. The larger region is also home to some of the world's most polluted cities. Energy consumption and energy-related CO₂ emissions are both expected to double over the next two decades, raising critical policy issues for the nations of the region and their trading partners. Japan's

energy mix was transformed by the Fukushima catastrophe in March 2011, when it lost all its nuclear power and had to substitute imported fossil fuels. After several incidents involving falsified certificates for components of some of its existing nuclear power plants, the similarly energy import dependent South Korea also had to scale back its reliance on nuclear power.

How will continued growth in regional energy demand affect the global energy market?

- What are the prospects for regional energy cooperation, e.g., oil, gas, and electric power connectivity?
 What are the possible sustainable non-fossil fuel energy pathways for East Asia?
- What are the obstacles to success of voluntary pledges to cut carbon emissions?
- What are the implications for Asia if the new U.S. administration backs away from the global climate agreement?
- What are the prospects for nuclear power in post-Fukushima Asia?
- Would expanded generation of nuclear energy in China, Korea and Japan pose risks of proliferation?
- The U.S. has started exporting LNG (liquid natural gas) to Japan. How significant is this development?

Nobuo Tanaka, former Executive Director of International Energy Agency;

President, The Sasakawa Peace Foundation, Tokyo;

Distinguished Fellow, Center on Global Energy Policy, Columbia University

1:00-2:00 pm Working Luncheon

Discussion continues between members of Congress and scholars on the governance concerns in Japan, Korea and China and the policy implications of the energy and environmental challenges in East Asia.

5:00 pm Depart hotel for Tokyo's Haneda airport

8:00 pm Depart Tokyo on ANA # 867

10:20 pm Arrive in Seoul's Gimpo Airport

11:45 pm Arrive at hotel in Seoul

THURSDAY, April 13:

7:30-8:15 am Breakfast is available

8:30am -12:45 pm Educational Site Visit to the DMZ at the North Korean border

The Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) is a strip of land running across the Korean Peninsula. It was established at the end of the Korean War to serve as a buffer zone between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) and the Republic of Korea (South Korea). The DMZ is a de facto border barrier that divides the Korean Peninsula roughly in half. It was created by agreement between North Korea, China and the United Nations in 1953. The DMZ is 160 miles long and about 2.5 miles wide. Within the DMZ is a meeting-point between the two nations in the small Joint Security Area near the western end of the zone in Panmunjeom, where negotiations take place. Commentary will be provided on the bus in both directions by representatives of U.S. military forces stationed in Korea who will accompany the group.

General Vincent Brooks, Commander, Combined Forces Command, Korea

1:00-2:00 pm

Luncheon Discussion

ECONOMIC AND SECURITY CONCERNS ON THE KOREAN PENINSULA

Marc Knapper, Chargé, U.S. Embassy to Korea

2:30-4:00 pm

Meeting with a high-level representative of Korea's leadership (requested)

6:00-7:00 pm

Pre-dinner meeting with a diverse group of English-speaking members of the Korean Parliament

Cheong Yang Seog, Member of the Bareun Party
Han Jeoung Ae, Member of the Minjoo Party
Hong Ihk Pyo, Member of the Minjoo Party
Ji Sang Wuk, Member of the Liberty Korea Party
Keum Tae Sup, Member of the Minjoo Party
Kim Song Sik, Member of the People's Party
Kim Yong Taë, Member of the Bareun Party
Lee Hye Hoon, Member of the Bareun Party
Na Kyung Won, Member of the Liberty Korea Party
Park In Sook, Member of the Bareun Party
Shim Jae Kwon, Member of the Minjoo Party
Shin Kyoung Min, Member of the Minjoo Party

7:00-9:00 pm

Working Dinner

Scholars and members of Congress will explore topics covered in the conference. Seating is arranged to expose participants to a diverse range of views and provide opportunity for a meaningful exchange of ideas. Scholars and lawmakers are rotated daily.

FRIDAY, April 14:

7:30-8:15 am

Breakfast Buffet is open

11:00 am

9:00 am

Roundtable Discussion

U.S. SECURITY CONCERNS AND THE NORTH KOREAN NUCLEAR THREAT North Korea has repeatedly violated UN sanctions by testing nuclear weapons and developing ballistic missile capabilities. Experts say that it is moving quickly toward a capacity to threaten the U.S. homeland. China, the United States, Japan, and South Korea each have different equities in the North Korean weapons program. China prefers a divided peninsula with a buffer and stable borders. South Korea seeks unification without major dislocations, Japan is concerned that Pyongyang not direct its weapons in its direction, and the United States is committed to the defense of both allies. The U.S. has decided to install an advanced missile defense system called Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) in South Korea in response to North Korea's activity, despite China's objections.

- Is the authoritarian North Korean leadership best viewed as rational or irrational?
- Should U.S. policy be directed towards replacing the Kim regime or destroying the North Korean state?
- Are there reasons for the U.S. military to change its footprint on the peninsula?
- What are the implications of moving forward with the implementation of THAAD?
- What measures might Japan take if U.S. assurances regarding extended deterrence become unconvincing?
- How effective are U.S. sanctions on North Korea?
- Are South Korean aspirations of reunification plausible?

Christopher Hill, former U.S. ambassador to South Korea; Dean, Josef Korbel School of International Studies, University of Denver

Additional Commentary:

John DeLury, Associate Professor of Chinese Studies, Yonsei University

Leif-Eric Eastley, Assistant Professor, Department of International Studies, Ewha University

Kim Sung-han; former Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs for South Korea,

Professor of International Relations, Korea University, Seoul

11:15 am	Roundtable Discussion Continues
1:00-2:00 pm	Working Luncheon Discussion continues between members of Congress and scholars on the challenges for the U.S. policy regarding North Korea.
6:00-7:00 pm	Pre-dinner remarks, speaker to be determined

Break

7:00-9:00 pm

Working Dinner

Scholars and members of Congress will explore topics covered in the conference. Seating is arranged to expose participants to a diverse range of views and provide opportunity for a meaningful exchange of ideas. Scholars and lawmakers are

rotated daily,

SATURDAY, April 15:

Sen. Pat Roberts and Mrs. Roberts depart Seoul at 10:30am on Korean Air 093; arrive at Washington Dulles at 11:15am.

١